

Cont

Eighteen, with June, zero.

Alredy Mr. Hamlyn has refused \$40 for Mr. Kelly, and so the remains in the hamlyn sitting room, the pet of the family, with liberty (regulated only by a long cabin) to gratify her feminine curiosity among the household goods.

The linear Taciturn also brought to St. George's street a cargo of 94 monkeys among which were five tiny babies in the care of proud monkey mothers, with five victorious ruffians of Simian fathers, already fired by the new responsibility of parenthood.

The baby monkeys, many little creatures not six inches high, belong to the Rhinopithecus type, and come from the Indian jungles, big enough to skip about, each of the white-faced apes is a nice handful for a devoted mother to manage. Some of them were born on the coast.

A. LEVIT,
Promoter.

LEUNG TAI

44-38861-104 **Kim Hong** DOB: 01/01/1944
10400 N. 40TH AVE. SUITE 200
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85256
480-344-1111
10400 N. 40TH AVE. SUITE 200
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85256
480-344-1111



EMANCIPATION OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

The great increase in the opportunities of employment for women in recent years in this country should be noted as a remarkable sign of the times, writes the *Yoko Jinn* and one which will have most important and far-reaching consequences. It is not unlikely that it will lead to a fundamental reform of the whole social system. Hitherto the particular sphere allotted to woman has been the home, where she has been seldom allowed to raise herself above the level of domestic drudgery.

and has been generally regarded as inferior to men and socially treated as such. Now the sphere of activity for women are being steadily enlarged in every walk of life, and this circumstance is more than likely to result in elevating their social position. With the uplifting of their position women will be induced to demand some improved forms of education and extended legislation necessary for the protection of their interests as opposed to those of men. Among the many problems that will present themselves as the result of the emancipation of women, nothing will be more important than its effects upon the

HOME LIFE OF THE NATION.

On this particular phase of the question much discussion is now going on in Europe and America. The employment of a great number of women workers in the cotton-spinning and kindred factories is well-known, but within the last few years the number of young women finding employment in better and more dignified positions has considerably increased. The Railway Board, for instance, at present is employing 244 women; the savings bank department of the Post Office 793; and the Tokyo telephone offices 1,300. In the Bank of Japan there are 354 women out of a total of 865 employees—a remarkable percentage. Besides these the number of women employed by various banks, firms, stores, shops, etc., is not inconsiderable. It is computed that the number of women workers of this class throughout the country is not less than 10,000. Further at the end of 1907 there were 24,000 female teachers engaged at various schools in the country, and when there are added the host of nurses, midwives, and others who are obtaining employment in other fields the numbers of women following various occupations outside their home will amount to something like 100,000. Now the number of naval and military officers, civil servants, school teachers, lawyers, doctors, bank and office employees, etc., is roughly estimated at 600,000, and so it will be seen that the number of female workers is equal to about ten per cent. of the men. This must be admitted to be

A REMARKABLE ADVANCE on the part of women in the field of active life. Turning to the factories, it may be observed that according to the census taken at the end of 1908 altogether there were 77,000 industrial workers, of which 426,000 were women; or 56 per cent. of the total.

At present, continues the Tokyo periodical, most of the women workers engaged in factories had offices, etc., and unmarried young girls, and have not yet started much influence upon the social life of the country.

It is evident, however, that this phase of the problem will begin to be keenly felt sooner or later. If the increasing participation of women in the active life of the community be a natural and inevitable tendency of the times, the fact should be openly recognised and every possible means taken to obviate the

COMPETITION BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN and other evils that are likely to arise owing to the acquisition of new power by women. The endeavour to confine the activities of women within narrow circles on the ground that the movement tends to destroy the happiness of the home would not only be futile, but may be fraught with serious consequences. The awakening of women to the necessity of independent livelihood may be traced to the same source of ideas that has led to the overthrow of despotism and the abolition of class distinction and to the recognition of popular rights. In other words, it is a movement to free themselves to a more or less extent from the oppression of men, and to assert their rights as citizens and so elevate their position. This is the general current of thought all over the world. The gradual diffusion of education among women is a potent factor in encouraging this movement.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN in this country is still in an undeveloped state; yet the number of girls in the elementary schools amounts to 440,000. In addition to this there are hundreds of higher schools for the education of girls, which are annually turning out some 40,000 graduates. Such an amount of education, when properly applied to a certain definite object, will become a great force.

At the same time, there is no doubt that the economic factors largely responsible in forcing women to seek some means of livelihood. The independent struggle for existence is becoming, and the struggle is so cruel and relentless that none can resist. It would be unkind as well as fruitless to attempt to frustrate the movement that has begun. It is not at all unlikely that the

EQUILIBRIUM OF THE HOME LIFE of the nation will be more or less disturbed by the new order of things, but if men could be induced to see the justice of the claim put forward by women, they would be wise and liberal enough to adjust themselves to altered circumstances. It is not probable that at this initial stage of the new life upon which women are entering there should be some slips and falls. Nothing can be gained without sacrifice. There may be some bad ones among those who may be called "new women," but the whole flock must not be tarred with the same brush. Taking all in all, the *Yoko Jinn* concludes, it must be admitted that the larger activities of women are the inevitable tendency of the age and men whose freedom was obtained in the last century would not grudge to this the same freedom of women for which they were so eagerly fighting.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

HALF YEARLY MEETING.

At the regular half-yearly general meeting of the South Manchurian Railway Company on Saturday last, the 18th instant, the report and accounts for the last half-year were adopted. A dividend of ¥2,500,000 was allotted to the Government shares, and a surplus of ¥2,316,513 carried forward. According to the *Hochi*, one of the shareholders seeing that the working of the company showed an improvement every half-year and that it was able to pay a dividend of ¥1,500,000 on the Government shares and carry forward as much as ¥2,316,513, expressed a hope that the company would call up a further payment on the shares, which either the debentures should be partly redeemed or the working of the company be extended. The meeting unanimously endorsed this view. One of the shareholders inquired what amount the company expected to be able to pay to the Government at the next half-year. In reply Mr. Nakamura, president of the company, said that the Government estimated the amount of profit receivable from the company for the whole of the current year at ¥3,500,000 and he hoped that the company would be able to pay ¥1,000,000 for the next half-year, and so bring up the total for the year to ¥3,500,000, as originally estimated.

The net profit for the half-year period amounted to ¥2,380,804, including a surplus of ¥4,947,772 brought over. The net total was disposed of as follows:—
Legal reserve ¥ 204,291
Dividend to Government ¥ 2,500,000
Dividend to private shareholders 2,500,000
62 per cent 60,000
Special reserve Bonuses to officials 200,000
Surplus carried forward 2,316,513
Total ¥6,380,804

S.S. "MISHIMA MARU"

BUILDERS' BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

The N.Y.K. European liner *Mishima Maru*, Captain Mores, which is now in port on her way from European ports to Yokohama, has just received an addition to her fittings which cannot fail to make her even more attractive to the travelling public. This is in the form of a beautiful silk embroidered picture which was placed in position yesterday, reports the *Kobe Herald* of 22nd inst. It is a present from the builders, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., of this port. The picture, which is 5 ft. 9 in. broad and 3 ft. high, is slightly curved in order to fit the contour of the paneling in the compartment, where it has been placed in position. The scene depicted is the Mishima Jinja, the well-known first-class shrine near Numazu, on the Tokaido Railway. It is the work of Kakushimaru, Tokio, and it has taken a whole year to complete. We have not seen a finer example of the Japanese embroiderer's art, and the Company is to be congratulated on possessing it. The shrine is dedicated to the grandfather of the emperor Jimmu Tennu.

FORMOSAN SUGAR.

COST OF PRODUCTION REDUCED.

The *Liberal News Agency* states that the problem of sugar cultivation in Formosa is a very important one. Formosan sugar suffers just now from over production, so that in future it must be chiefly exported abroad. The high wages and bad methods of cultivation in Formosa make Java sugar a formidable competitor. For one thing, Formosan sugar cane is not planted very deep in the ground, so that a field of one acre will only yield 45,000 lbs. The Formosan Sugar Refinery has taken to using team ploughs, as a result of which this year's harvest reached 90,000 lbs. But even this falls far below the production in Java, where the corresponding area of ground yields generally more than 100,000 lbs. With these disadvantages, Formosan sugar is very likely to excite competition from Java. Just now the sugar refiners in Formosa are endeavouring to find some means to derive full value from their molasses. It is hoped that when the machinery is improved and the yield of the plantations is increased, the cost of production will diminish. The present rate of wages per day is 50 sen for Japanese and 40 sen in the case of natives. The Formosan Sugar Refinery which formerly spent one yen for every bale of sugar manufactured, has this year reduced the cost of production by 40 sen, which is attributed to the improvement in the company's methods. The *News Agency* concludes by saying that Formosan sugar manufacturers will have nothing to fear from Javanese competition when their methods are improved.—*Japan Chronicle*.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below have been received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:—

Manila, June 27th, 4.00 p.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Balingas Channel moving W.

Manila, June 28th, 9.00 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Balingas Channel moving W.

The fourth issue of "Rubber Facts and Figures" (Frederick O. Matheson and Sons) has just been issued, with data up to May of the present year. The little book, for one shilling, gives a number of most interesting statistics relating to capital, acres, plantations, rubber harvested, dividends paid, output in 1909 and 1910, and the highest and lowest prices for the present year to date and the three preceding years. There is, indeed, quite a lot of information in a small compass.

RETURN OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.
Mr. Roosevelt has returned. His arrival at New York was the occasion of a demonstration which was participated in by a million people, who gave the ex-President the greatest greeting ever accorded a private citizen or ex-official potentate. The battleship *South Carolina* and two forts in New York harbour fired salutes of twenty-one guns, which is the highest military honour ever given a private American. On board the revenue cutter, Mr. Roosevelt passed through a great line of hundreds of vessels, which, after whistling for two minutes as a salute, fell in behind to take part in the NAVAL PARADE.

In the North River where all the boats paraded, the *South Carolina* and six torpedo-boat destroyers leading the line. The shores were packed by eager multitudes shouting their greetings. On landing Mr. Roosevelt was greeted with the Keys of New York City by Mayor Gaynor, to whose address of welcome he made a characteristic response urging the duty of citizenship upon all his hearers, and announcing that his purpose as ex-President was to be useful as a private citizen. The ceremonies were witnessed by 150,000 people.

THE LAND PARADE, which was a notable representation of American life, moved through the heart of the City. It was participated in by representatives from remote sections of the country who gathered in New York by special trains. Roosevelt's own escort was composed of Rough Riders, who had with them a Bear Cub as mascot. The Spanish war veterans followed. At the close of the parade the latter presented regiments of greeting from every war organisation that took part in the conflict with Spain. The parade included cow boys on their broncos, and two boys, six and ten years of age respectively, who had ridden on horseback two thousand miles from Oklahoma to take part in the parade. The largest American flag ever seen was carried by New Jersey boys. Marching Clubs from cities hundreds and even thousands of miles distant figured in the parade. Hardly had the parade begun when

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION brought Roosevelt to his feet in the carriage. Standing upright the crowd kept him, though his footing was obviously unsteady. Weighed out he sat down, but immediately cried for "Teddy" brought him in his feet again. Hundreds in their anxiety to get a sight of him stopped the street cars, and clambered on top. We then dropped handkerchiefs and flowers on the carriage from upper windows, and men stationed on high buildings let "ticker" paper fly gently in his path, for "ticker" paper is of no further use, stock business being dead in face of Roosevelt's return.

Governors of States, Members of the Cabinet, and leaders of finance and politics gathered to honour him, but THE UNRESTRAINED DEMONSTRATION of the masses attested the belief that Roosevelt is the greatest American living, if not the greatest man in the world. Throughout the whole display Roosevelt's personality was the dominant feature. When he first caught sight of the *South Carolina* he jumped gleefully, shouting: "Look at that Dreadnought! It's worth coming from Kharthoum to see her." He said he had solved the American problem as to what to do with ex-Presidents. "Anything that has been done with this ex-President, I have done myself, and I have had a splendid time in doing it."

His home-coming has been a remarkable demonstration of Roosevelt's continued grasp of political power. The American papers, referring half humorously to Napoleon's career, entitled Roosevelt's return

"BACK FROM ELBA"

and comment on the fact that the day of his return happened to be the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, thereby referring to the possibility of Roosevelt becoming President again. Every political faction has representatives in New York, who are anxious to instruct Roosevelt as to happenings in his absence and learn his views. The insurgent Republicans, the Conservatives, leaders of the "Back from Elba" movement vied with the reactionaries for Roosevelt's encouragement.

President Taft was not present, considering it would not accord with the dignity of the Presidential office. He sent greetings by his military aide.

Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his purpose to say nothing on the subject of American politics for two months. Next week he will. The politicians of the Republican party are in bad shape. The end of the present year is necessary to save the elections next fall.

The triumphant day ended with a ride to Oyster Bay, in which he was joined by the Roosevelt Neighbours' Association. He received a ovation all along the route. Mr. Roosevelt granted a reception at Oyster Bay to his neighbours.

Mr. Roosevelt rests at Oyster Bay until Monday, when he is to attend the marriage of his son Theodore to Miss Eleanor Alexander in New York.—*Kobe Herald*.

THE N. D. L. COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Herr Heineken, chairman of the Board of Directors of the North German Lloyd S. S. Company, arrived in Colombo on June 9 by the company's steamer *Peter Regent*. He spent a few hours ashore before the vessel resumed her journey next day to the Australian Colonies.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO CARGO.

A YOKOHAMA CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Hattawa, the hearing was resumed on the 17th instant of the action brought by the Kito Gomei Kaisha, of Yokohama, and the Nippon Manka Kaisha, of Osaka, against the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., claiming ¥17,733 and ¥7,713 respectively as damages arising out of a fire on a lighter belonging to the defendant company which was used for landing cotton for plaintiffs from the P.M.S.S. *Mongolia* in December, 1908.

Mr. Idegra appeared for plaintiffs, reports the *Japan Gazette*, and Mr. Akiyama for defendants. Captain Tittle, examined as a witness as to the cause of the fire, said that smoking by coolies engaged in discharging cargo was prohibited on every steamer. The lighter in question was unprotected when the cotton was being discharged from the steamer, but after the loading it was covered in, to prevent fire. Witness drew a sketch of the lighter in order to explain to the Court where the fire originated.

Counsel for defendants showed witness a plan of the lighter, which was recognised by Captain Tittle. It having been alleged that the fire was caused by sparks from the funnel of a tugboat, Mr. Akiyama asked witness as to how long it would take cotton to ignite as a result of falling sparks, to which witness replied that in some cases goods smouldered for a day, and in other cases ten days, before the fire was actually discovered. Captain Tittle added that iron hoops, with which the sides of cotton were bound, produced sparks through friction during the process of discharging from the steamer.

Mr. Idegra prayed the Court to summon Mr. S. Miyake, manager of the Yokohama Imported Raw Cotton Warehouse, as witness, while Mr. Akiyama applied for the summoning of an expert witness, whose name was not announced.

These applications were granted, and the hearing was adjourned to the 29th instant at 1 p.m.

DISTRESSED COLONIAL SEAMEN.

One cause which has led to distress in this country of Colonial seamen seems to be the fact that they take the place of deserters, etc., and only ship for the voyage back to the United Kingdom. When, however, the man wants to return to their homes and wish to sign for the outward voyage only they find the Shipping Companies, in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing at Colonial ports, unwilling to take them. The Committee also refer to the sections in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, and those dealing with the language test and certificated cooks. With regard to the certificated cooks, they do not consider any special recommendation necessary, as any distress attributable to its operation is likely to be temporary only and gradually to disappear as its provisions become widely known. With respect to the language test, however, they point out that though it expressly does not apply to any British subject or inhabitant of a British Protectorate or to any Lascar, it may cause difficulty if seamen who fall within the first two of these classes are unable to prove their status. Agreements have been made at Hongkong and Singapore for the issue of certificates to Asiatic and Chinese seamen who are British subjects, and the Committee suggest that the system should be introduced also in other parts of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, in Ceylon in Mauritius, and in the Seychelles, so that no difficulty may arise as regards seamen from these Colonies.—*Fairplay*.

THE CHINCHOU-ALGON RAILWAY.

ATTITUDE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

London, June 21.

Mr. Edmund Bockhouse (7 Backhouse) as intermediary in all negotiations in connexion with the Chinchou-Algon Railway, absolutely declines in a letter to the newspapers that a concession has been applied for and promised to the American financiers and British contractors. China expressly limits her liability to the contract price of the railway. Not a shadow of vested interest can be any juggling with words be construed into the agreement. The British contractors even agreed to the elimination of the original provision allowing America and Great Britain participation in a company to be formed for its administration here (in Great Britain?) with a maximum of ten per cent of the surplus profit. This was done to avoid giving the Foreign Office any justification for withholding support, yet the surrender had been made, for no support was now forthcoming.

Mr. Bockhouse regrets that Sir Edward Grey ignored the important question (raised in Parliament) in regard to the relationship between the old doctrine of spheres of influence and the new policy of equal opportunity as laid down in international treaties.—*N. C. D. News*.

OIL FUEL IN WARSHIPS.

The Admiralty have placed with a Lillie engineering firm an order for the construction of an oil engine of 10,000 horse power. The engine is for experimental purposes following the recent tests of oil in warships and, if successful, it is stated that five more are to be constructed by the same firm.

A COSSACK girl has started to ride from Harbin to St. Petersburg, a distance of some 5,400 miles. Her mount is a light grey Mongolian pony, and she is riding astride on an ordinary Cossack saddle. She carries a hunting knife and a revolver, and her only companion is a pure-bred St. Bernard dog.

Today's Advertisements.

TO LET.
1ST SEPTEMBER.—BOWEN ROAD.

WESTERN BLOCK OF DWELLING HOUSES at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1910. [460]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 29th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1910. [3]

COMMERCIAL.

June 28th, 11.00 a.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	6/9
Anglo-Javas	18
Anglo-Malays	29/3
Balgownies	19
Batu Tigas	—
Berians	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey Uniteds	25/6 prem.
Outfields	125/
Changkat Serdangs	—
Cheras	310
Damansaras	172/6
Eastern Internationals	33/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenaglys	53
Glenbells	—
Golconda	138/
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	138/
Inch Kenneths	350
Jequiles	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamunings	8/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	197/
Landrons (fully paid)	—
Landrons (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledburgs	95/
Linggis	62/
London Asiatics	16/6
London Ventures	7/
Merrimaus	—
Pajamas	164
Pegohs	343
Rubber Trusts	45/6 prem.
Saggas	—
Sandycrofts	540
Sapongs	—
Seafields	—
Sekedgs	35/6 prem.
Sheldons	290
Singapore & Johore	220
Sumatra Paras	13/
Sungei Chohs	115/
Sungei Kapars	18/6
Tandjongs	55/6 prem.
Tangkabs	25/6 prem.
Tongkongs	5/6 prem. nom.
Ulu Rantus	—
United Serdangs	135/
United Singapore	115/
United Sumatras	115/
United Laggats	—
Para Rubber	10/- per lb.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 2nd July.
Boxing, City Hall.

Monday, 4th July.
Hongkong Ice Co. extraordinary meeting, noon.

A BRANDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.



Martell's Brandy has a World-wide reputation to maintain, and the enormous consumption of this Brandy in Hospitals, Hotels, Clubs, etc., proves that it is maintaining its reputation as no other Brandy can do.

H. PRICE AND CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Intimations.

CHEESE

MILD CANADIAN STILTON

40 cents per lb.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO.,

LIMITED.

The "ASAHI" Brewery is situated near the "SUITA SPRINGS." These Calistated waters are used in the manufacture of our beers.

Purity guaranteed.
(Note Price List—)

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO"

Beer.

per case 4 dm. (12)

per case 3 dm. (12)

per case 2 dm. (12)

To be obtained at all Retailers.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and floor.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [172]

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A CHEE & CO.,
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERS AND FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [413]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Licensed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Honorary Secy. 10th March, 1908. [419]

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MASSAGE MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF
KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD.

GROUND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [44]

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for—

Haifong—Per Hongkong, 19th June 9 A.M.
 Keelung, Moll, Kobe and Yokkaichi—Per Panama Maru, 20th June 11 A.M.
 Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 20th June 1.15 P.M.
 Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay—Per *E. Ferdinand*, 20th June 3 P.M.
 Shanghai—Per *Kwongkwang*, 20th June 1 P.M.
 Singapore, Wel-bai-wel, Cheloo and Newchwang—Per *Zeelink*, 19th June 3 P.M.
 Shanghai—Per *Anhui*, 20th June 3 P.M.
 Sourabaya—Per *Shinkichi Maru*, 20th June P.M.
 Ocean Island—Per *Tsurumoto*, 20th June 1 P.M.
 Swatow, Amoy, Fouchow and Shanghai—Per *Chiehwa Maru*, 20th June 8 A.M.
 Europe, &c., India via Taitcoria—Per *York*, 30th June 9 A.M.
 Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *G. Aggar*, 30th June 11 A.M.
 Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Simila*, 30th June 1 P.M.
 Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 30th June 1.15 P.M.
 Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow—Per *Haikwang*, at 7.40 9 A.M.
 Shanghai, Kobe and Moll—Per *Namsung*, at 7.40 11 A.M.
 Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 1st July 1.15 P.M.
 Tientsin—Per *Chungking*, at 7.40 1 P.M.
 Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shinkichi, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per *Yokolla*, and 7.40 11 A.M.
 Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 2nd July 1.15 P.M.
 Amoy, Cebu and Hollo—Per *Kaiyow*, and 9.40 1 P.M.
 SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN MAIL to Europe, &c., India via Taitcoria, and 7.40 1 P.M.
 Swatow—Per *Haikwang*, 3rd July 9 A.M.
 Moll, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu—Per *Sui Tai*, 4th July 11 A.M.
 Singapore, Amoy and Fouchow—Per *Haikwang*, 4th July 9 A.M.
 Europe, &c., India via Taitcoria—Per *Mermaid Belle*, 5th July 11 A.M.
 Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Yokolla*, 6th July 9 A.M.
 Manila—Per *Loongwee*, 6th July 1 P.M.
 Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Yokolla Maru*, 6th July 11 A.M.
 Manila—Per *Zakura*, 6th July 11 A.M.
 Europe, &c., India via Taitcoria—Per *Yokolla*, 6th July 11 A.M.
 Manila, Angkor Vap, Maroni, Frederick, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Harbortshof, Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Codina*, 15th July P.M.
 Keelung, Shanghai, Moll, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Korea*, 16th July 11 A.M.
 Manila—Per *Rak*, 16th July 11 A.M.
 Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per *Empress of India*, 16th July 5 P.M.

	June 17th 9 A.M.	June 17th 4 P.M.
Barometre	29.79	29.70
Temperature	86	85
Humidity	61	66
Rainfall		

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
 WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

At these rates, per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

A daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered to their residences without any extra charge. In copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

A postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is an extra charge.

cents (for cash only).

TATION.		LAST REPORTED AT	
NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE
Wardens	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
Ho	100	Shanghai	100
Washington	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
E. H. Donovan	100	Shanghai	100
F. Heard	100	Hongkong	100
Bornes	100	Shanghai	100
G. B. Hartford	100	Hongkong	100
B. J. Guy, V.C.	100	Shanghai	100
G. H. Monroe	100	Hongkong	100
C. C. Hathcock	100	Shanghai	100
T. J. S. Lyne	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
Monk	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
W. O.	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
C. G. P. Walsh	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
C. H. Woodward	100	Yangtsi	100
W. White	100	Bornes	100
E. J. Southby	100	Wei-hai-wei	100
M. Barker	100	Shanghai	100
H. R. Godfrey	100	Wan River	100
H. T. Anley	100	Yangtsi	100
D. Lloyd-Thomas	100	Hongkong	100
J. L. Hancock	100	Shanghai	100
D. B. Brooks	100	Wan River	100
W. R. Wilding	100	Yangtsi	100
V. F. A. Melock	100	Yangtsi	100

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. L. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT RATES OF DIV. YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	170,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,028,988	2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 6% 1/2% = \$15.11	4 1/2%	\$245 \$249.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,558	\$1 (London 1/5) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6%	177 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	Tls. 21,000 Tls. 21,000 Tls. 21,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5%	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1909 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6%	\$820 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,517	\$10 for 1908 and interim of \$5 for 1909	7%	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$418,406	\$5 and bonus \$1 for 1908	7%	\$114
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8%	\$350 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Mailla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$3,717	1 1/2% for 1908	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$3 1/2 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$20,766	Final of 5/- for account 1910	8%	\$3 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	15	15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	\$1/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/2% on 1/9 11/16 = 3.154	...	\$66
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	15	15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	1st in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 13) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5%	104/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	192,994	A dividend of 7% for year ending 30.4. 1910 (A bonus of 5%)	4%	\$244 sellers \$14 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,159	...	3 1/2%	...
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2%	\$168
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$12,893	\$1 for 1897	...	\$26 sellers Tls. 8 1/2 sales
Persak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6.02	\$1 for year ending 31.8.09	...	...
Mining.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9%	Tls. 17 1/2 Pa. 13
Headwaters Mining Company	62,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	First year	...	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	18/10	18/10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5%	\$7 1/2 sellers 41/-
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	...
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Fenwick (Gas) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$264,847	\$1 for 1909	4 1/2%	\$57 sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$132,705	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$5 1/2 sale & s.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6.26	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2%	Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 9.22	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7%	Tls. 118
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4.314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.12.09	5 1/2%	Tls. for sellers \$10 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue (\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares)	8%	\$10 1/2 buyers \$10 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,277	for half year ending 31.12.09	1%	\$10 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$27,911	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	7%	\$10 1/2 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6%	\$8 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$29	\$1 for 1909	8%	\$5 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6.369	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2%	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,958	Final of \$1.8 for account 1909	8 1/2%	\$39 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2%	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	\$8,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8%	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 8,172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12%	Tls. 62
Loon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,239	Tls. 6 for 1909	7%	Tls. 70
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10%	Tls. 140
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$648	1 1/2% per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6%	\$10 1/2 buyers \$10 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$61,128	60 cents for year ended 23.2.10	...	\$14 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,602	80 cents for 1909	9%	\$8 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$4	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,893	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2%	\$19
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,260	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10%	\$7 1/2 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$670	1 1/2 per cent. via \$1.40 for 1909	10%	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,798	(A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents)	6%	\$30
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,616	Final of \$3 for 1909	6%	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1909	9%	\$17 sale & s.
Matschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 116,682	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1910	4 1/2%	Tls. 1,280
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares (not 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10)	5 1/2%	\$14 1/2 sellers \$14 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Pa. 18,640	None	5%	\$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2%	Tls. 240 sellers
Societe des Papes et Papeteries de Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Halibong Noelam	25 Currency	none none none	none none none	First year None	...	\$35 sellers \$80 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,096	None	1 1/2%	\$25 buyers \$5 ex div. 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$17,86	10% for year ending 31st May 1910	1 1/2%	\$7 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	8%	\$7 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$148	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5%	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	...	...	\$5 sellers ex div. \$2 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,013	None	...	...
William Forel, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$722	None	...	\$5 sellers

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL P5,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Corros, Perisitos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETT & CO.,

AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S PATENT GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES, &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Marked, 17th March 1907

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED
SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.
Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-
taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners'
instructions.

PRICES:

At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,
\$2 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$2 per animal.

A TOO STABLE,
Leighton Hill Road.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables

at the Stables



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)